

"DOORTMUND"
 PILSENER BEER
 Gaining in popularity, for experts
 pronounce it excellent.
 \$16.50 per Case of 6 Dozen Pints
 H. PRICE & CO.,
 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE ONLY GENUINE
 TANSAN
 IS BOTTLED BY
 J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON
 SOLE AGENTS—
 H. PRICE & CO.,
 12, Queen's Road Central.

No. 14,204 號肆百式千肆萬壹第 日暮十月湖年次十二緒光

HONGKONG. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD 1903

陸拜禮

號三月十年春零百九仟壹英港香

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

RAINIER BEER

UNDOUBTEDLY THE FINEST BEER
BREWED IN AMERICA."

PER CASE OF 6 DOZ. PINTS \$16.50
PER CASE OF 4 DOZ. QUARTS

SOLE IMPORTERS—

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN
NET

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY
Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong.
HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
6.45 p.m. & 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 80 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
EIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURATE,
Extra cars at 11.00 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1903.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORLTAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.85 per bag ex Factory.
SHewan, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Ho gkeag, 14th August, 1903.

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM
We are Sole Agents for the following MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENT. U. and NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American Machines in the Market, always on View and for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-HAND MACHINES of various makes, nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices. MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS, RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC TYRES and BALL BEARINGS throughout. Everything in the trade always kept in Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in all branches of the business. Re-channelling a specialty. MC KIRDY & CO.
1335 43 & 54A, Queen's Road East.

CANTON DISTRICT.
LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 65.

WRECK OF STONE JUNK ABOVE
2ND BAR CREEK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above wreck has been removed and the channel is now clear.
J. HOWELL MAY,
Harbour Master.

Approved,
H. B. MORSE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Canton, 28th September, 1903.

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTE'S, AMBERITE and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all sizes, No. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LTD.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND KOWLOON.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.

ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.
Apply to THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGKOM;

OR
SHewan, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

a220] CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPIERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favorably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, \$23.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.
IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MAIL,"
\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,

\$11.00 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERY BODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

C.P. & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT
\$21 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and grand flavour.

See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.

DOURO PORT.
\$15.00 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY,
\$20 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$17.00 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—

D.O.M.,
\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.

\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL OFFER for ONE MONTH ONLY of our Surplus Stock of THIN AUTUMN SUITINGS at the following Exceptional Prices:

FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS.....\$20 to \$25

TWEED AND CASHMERE SUITS.....\$30

BLUE SERGE SAC. SUITS.....\$40 to \$45

WORSTED AND ANGOLA SUITS.....\$40 to \$45

BLACK TWILL DRESS SUITS.....\$55

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WATKINS, LTD. Have much pleasure in informing their friends that, in consequence of their increasing business, they have ERECTED more commodious premises in a more central position; near the General Post Office.

On and after October 4th, 1903; their new address will be 31, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, where all letters and communications are to be addressed, and all orders sent.

They desire to take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the confidence reposed in them in the past, and to assure them that every effort will be made to deserve a continuance of their custom and support in the future.

ONLY FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS EMPLOYED.

MESSRS. WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS.

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS,

APOTHECARIES HALL,

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSSSEN & CO.

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

LETTS' DIARIES 1904.

Nautical Almanac .. \$2.10 & 30c.

A Book for the Globe-trotter. From

Hongkong to Canton by Pearl River,

by Captain Lloyd .. \$2.25

Country Life Library of Sport. "Shoot-

ing," 2 Vols. .. \$1.00

The Blacksmalle, by Oakley .. 1.75

Chambers' Concise Gazetteer of the World .. 6.50

Count Zarba, by Sir Wm. Macnay .. 1.75

Land of Cockayne, by Serao .. 1.75

Wes Macgregor, by J. J. B. .. 90

Sunshine and Show, by Hawley Smart .. 45

Brindibit India, by Rhys David .. 4.25

Elementary Questions and Answers for

Marine Engineers, by Wauanan and

Sethby .. 3.00

Via Eastern Telegraph Signal Code .. 4.20

Dictionary of Phrases and Fable, by Browne .. 9.00

NEW STOCK.

BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLORS.

OIL CANVAS FOR ARTISTS.

TRACING PAPER.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN AND BLACK

(Superior brand.)

TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS

BUCK, BROWN LEATHER, &c.

NEW STOCK OF TENNIS AND

CRICKET GOODS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, SULTANS

FASHAS.

A.B.C. CODES, 5TH EDITION.

[a33]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSSSEN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

[a37]

JUST RECEIVED

BEST YORK HAM PRIME SMOKED YORK HAM

GENUINE WESTPHALIAN HAM GERMAN CERVELAT SAUSAGE

APPLY TO G. GIRAULT

[a40]

COTTAM & CO. FIRST-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

BOX CALF MEN'S GLACE KID, AND YELLOW CALF BOOTS AND SHOES.

[a36]

THE LAHMAYER ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., LONDON,
AND ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMAYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION

APPLY TO SIEMSSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

[a43]

TO SPORTSMEN.

ARE YOU PREPARING A SHOOTING EXCURSION?

DO YOU LIKE TO RECORD BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND PERHAPS UNIQUE EVENTS IN YOUR FIELD? IF SO YOU ONLY NEED TO MAKE YOUR OUTFIT 22 OZ. HEAVIER IN THE FORM OF A

NO. 3. FOLDING POCKET.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS

WATSON'S GLYCERINE

AND CARBOLIC SOAPS

Effect a saving of 50%, owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolic Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG

HAIR WASH

Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to its users.

WATSON'S ORIENTAL

DENTIFRICE

In the early days of the Colony the public used no other. Liquid dentifrices do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

(3)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Cedars, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Licker's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 19th September, at Yokohama, the wife of HAROLD E. HAYWARD, of a son (stillborn).

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVRES ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3RD OCTOBER, 1903.

The discussion in Finance Committee at the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday last on the subject of plague expenses was one which should be read with interest. With the Hon. GERSHOM STEWART, all residents who care for the welfare of this Colony must be glad to hear the statement of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The vote in the Estimates of \$487,622 for the Sanitary Department is certainly a large one, and the items of \$80,000 for scavenging and \$20,000 for coolie-hire are calculated to cause surprise to those who have seen no explanation of them. Mr. STEWART's enquiry whether the plague not being with us now, any saving is effected, and whether the special coolies are kept employed, was a natural and, indeed, most desirable one. Dr. ATKINSON, in his reply, admitted that the figures seem large, but stated that the expenditure on plague for the first half of this year has been \$110,000 less than in the first half of 1902—when, however, there were 1,000 more cases of plague to be dealt with. The estimate for expenditure in 1904 is based on the number of plague cases this year. As to the increase of staff, this is the result of the advice of the sanitary experts, whose most important recommendation was that there should be a permanent plague staff, distinct from the ordinary staff of sanitary inspectors. Accordingly an organised plague staff has been established, the numbers of which are added to in a certain ratio to the number of plague cases, and decreased as the epidemic abates. The \$20,000 for

coolie-hire was devoted to the extra coolies taken on to deal with plague cases as they occur, removing rubbish from infected houses, insuring clothing to the disinfecting station, conveying water for cleansing purposes, etc. The number of these coolies decreases with the epidemic, and at present Dr. ATKINSON stated there are none employed, a fact which he thought shows that a due check is being kept on the expense. The Hon. F. H. MAY, in the chair, followed the Principal Civil Medical Officer's explanation with an expression of his opinion that a great saving has been effected since things have been authorised in the estimates instead of being charged upon open vote, a statement which it is welcome to hear. Further, he had himself called some time ago for a report showing exactly how the plague staff is employed, and this report is to be laid on the table. This, as Sir PAUL CHATER said, will be satisfactory; and criticism of the expenditure may well be delayed until the appearance of the report. It was expected, of course, that the calling in of expert opinion would lead to reforms involving the Colony in heavy expenses; and Hongkong residents are not disposed to grumble at this if real reforms are carried out. Only it is desirable to know that money is not being unnecessarily wasted.

The North-China Daily News draws attention to the fact that Russia, in addition to her other schemes in Manchuria, is endeavouring to secure entire possession of the Sungari River, on the banks of which its tributaries are built all the principal cities of Northern Manchuria, while its waters form one of the three main routes thence to Siberia. China has always refused to open the river, fearing that this would mean the opening of Manchuria. Since the China-Japan war, however, the beaten nation was not strong enough to prevent the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, or trading on the Sungari, unauthorised though the latter might be on paper. It was in 1895 that the first Russian steamer sailed up the river as far as Kirin, since when Russian boats have used the route freely. Russia will perhaps claim, the Daily News suggests, that the Aluan Treaty entitles her to navigate the Sungari, but that convention gave her no other rights than that of "inland navigation," allowed by China to all the Powers. Russia now proposes to establish landing-places along the river and to guard them with soldiers. But whatever right Russia may have to navigation is shared by the other Powers whom Russia is now endeavouring to bar out altogether. Our Shanghai contemporary claims, and rightly claims, that if China agrees to the present proposal of Russia, other nations must be given similar rights on all other rivers in China. We call attention to the article in the Daily News because it points out the correct way in which the commercial Powers must meet Russia's extortions from China in the North, i.e. not by threatening war or by attempting land-grabbing, but by insisting firmly on the opening up of closed areas. The question is one which largely affects Hongkong, for even within a little distance of the Colony lie great and fertile districts, of incalculable importance to our future development, but as yet entirely closed to our trade and shut off from the outer world.

The body of a Chinese, dead of plague, was found on the breakwater at Causeway Bay yesterday.

A promenade concert on behalf of the Hongkong Ladies Benevolent Society will take place on the Volunteer Parade Ground on the 17th inst.

The Straits Times says that fifty-cent silver pieces of the Straits coinage are being circulated in Ceylon, and are too readily taken for rupees—especially when one half-dollar is placed among a dozen rupees.

In reference to our recent article on Messrs. Watkins' new Pharmacy in Queen's Road, we are asked to state that Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., are not the general managers of the Hongkong, Canton Ico and Cold Storage Co., Ltd. In the article referred to they were erroneously stated to be so.

There are still 518 Boer prisoners at Ahmednagar, Bombay, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance. It is not improbable that they will be presently treated as vagrants, and confined in the ordinary prisons if they continue obdurate. It has been suggested that a number of these men have no desire to return to South Africa for private reasons.

In the Summary Court yesterday Mohamedji, the Indian servant of Captain H.E. Steen, of the 14th Bombay Light Infantry, sued his master for \$20.66. Captain Steen stated that Mohamedji left his employment without permission on the 17th September. Mr. Justice WISE pointed out that the servant had been engaged on monthly terms; when the month was finished he was entitled to his pay for that month. His Lordship gave judgment for \$15 for the two previous months, less \$3.26 paid by defendant in plaintiff.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

The barometer has risen over N.E. Japan and the coast of China, fallen much over S. Japan. The typhoon has recurred and seems likely to reach the S.E. coast of Japan to day. Strong monsoon along the China coast, and increasing N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate to fresh N.E. winds.

The Royal Bioscopic Company of London occupy the Theatre Royal this evening.

What is to become of the Supra prisoners when, at the expiration of their present term of imprisonment, they are set free, make the Japan Mail? Probably they will come to Japan, which is getting to be a veritable asylum for all the restless spirits of the two neighbouring empires.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Guards Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30 p.m. The programme is as follows:

March "The Roll of the Drum" McClurg Extracts "Mimi" Hamilton Clarke Selection "The Isle of New York" Kerker Song "Liebelied" Carlyle Rhuy Waltz "Exalto" Louis Romual Gavotte "Duxieme" Albane "God Save the King."

There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of the Chinese section of the East Asia Railway being restored to working order. Very extensive repairs were rendered necessary by the recent inundations. Thus the elements themselves are working to delay evacuation. Meanwhile, so far as the overland journey is concerned, passengers have only to go to Vladivostock instead of Port Arthur. The difference is not much, and from Vladivostock the line is intact.

Miss Yu, says the P. and T. Times, is in such favour at court that she is allowed to sit on the floor instead of kneeling, and she is allowed foreign food. After the Court business is over the Empress Dowager frequently asks her to explain foreign customs, etc. The Empress Dowager is said to be making progress with her English, which we can readily believe, as it is nothing in China for a new study to be taken up at an age when with us even the old knowledge is being laid aside.

Mr. E. W. Cole, of Melbourne, who is prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the "White Australia" craze, is now in Hongkong after a four month visit to Japan, where he interviewed a very large number of leading men and secured expressions of opinion from them. Mr. Cole's motto is "The people that we do not know are as good as the people that we do not," which he has had inscribed on a nickel medal for distribution among his sympathisers. His energy deserves a reward, but we fear that the incubus of the "Labour" party is very heavy on Australia's chest.

The s.s. *Hong Moh* arrived at Singapore from Amoy and Swatow on the 19th ult. with a large number of immigrants for Penang and Singapore. Just as the vessel was leaving Swatow a Chinese coolie jumped overboard and was drowned. When the vessel was off the Hornsby Light, just outside Singapore, the ship's doctor, Dr. Birch, was seen going over the ship's side. The man attempted to prevent him but was too late. The vessel was stopped and a boat lowered at once. Although over an hour was spent in the search no signs of the doctor were seen. It is surmised that he got foul of the propeller and was drowned.

When will be known the actual number of Boers who faced us in the field in South Africa? On this point Lord Kitchener himself, in his evidence before the War Commission, is not certain. Asked whether he was of opinion that a much larger number of men was available to the Boers than the Intelligence Department gave the credit for, he answered "Yes"; and when asked by Sir John LEDEGE for a rough estimate of the numbers of Boers in the field, he said:—"That would mean between 65,000 to 70,000 Boers. I think that during the whole war they had 95,000 men out, but that includes the Cape rebels and a certain number of foreigners.

In an interview last month with Reuter's representative in London, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, said:—"While I am unable to discuss pending negotiations or the reported proposals at St. Petersburg for a modus vivendi with Russia, I do say that it is my belief that any small causes for friction with Russia will be settled as they occur. In what way this will be brought about, whether by a modus vivendi or by some other form of settlement, it is not for me to say. I would strenuously combat the view that Japan is seeking a quarrel with Russia or with any other Power.

There are young Chaurinians in Japan as in Russia, but these views (at any rate in Japan) are not those held by responsible Statesmen. In the matter of Korea it cannot be too clearly stated that Japan does not seek anything there. We have interests in Korea which we shall naturally maintain. I see no very serious cause for trouble with Russia either with regard to Korea or Manchuria. Russia has promised the United States to evacuate Manchuria in October, and we expect and believe that he will carry out her promise. In fact, there is no room for doubt on this point, and I repeat that any small cause for friction (which must occur from time to time, even between the most friendly Powers) will be honourably and amicably settled. I cannot too strongly deprecate the constant attempts to stir up strife between the two nations.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

The barometer has risen over N.E. Japan and the coast of China, fallen much over S. Japan.

The typhoon has recurred and seems likely to reach the S.E. coast of Japan to day.

Strong monsoon along the China coast, and increasing N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate to fresh N.E. winds.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

AUSTRALIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, 30th September.

Count Hedervary again resigned on the 24th ultimo, the Hungarian Chamber having adopted a resolution of M. Kossuth disapproving of his attitude regarding certain utterances of the Austrian Premier on the Army question, which Count Hedervary did not regard as objectionable.

Some details about Count Hedervary will be found on p. 9.—Ed. D.P.]

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, 30th September.

A St. Petersburg edict transfers the Trans-Baikal Cossack Regiment and Battery to the Kyangtung peninsula, where an independent East-Siberian Cossack Brigade is forming.

THE BALKANS—SUCCESS OF BULGARIAN MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, 30th September.

A great demonstration representing all parties and creeds has been made in St. James's Hall, London, to protest against the outrages in Macedonia. A resolution urging the abolition of Turkish rule was adopted.

THE TSAR.

LONDON, 30th September.

The Tsar is in Vienna.

A STARTLING RUMOUR.

REPORTED PIRACY ON A STEAMER.

An extraordinary report was prevalent in the Colony yesterday evening that the s.s. *Hawke*, plying between here and Canton, had been attacked by pirates at some point between Hongkong and Whampoa, ransacked, and then deserted by the robbers, being ultimately able to reach Whampoa. It need hardly be said that there was not a word of truth in the tale. The *Hawke* was lying safely alongside the wharf yesterday afternoon, and no one was more surprised than the Company concerned at the spread of the story.

CANTON NOTES.

FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI BAN PO".

THE VICEROY.

H.E. Viceroy Shan Chun-hun, who arrived from Kwangsi on the 27th ult., was to proceed to Swatow on the 2nd inst. to inspect the forts and investigate the characters and conduct of the officials, some of whom have been brought to the notice of His Excellency for making excessive levying illegal taxes, and inflicting unnecessary hardships on the people.

POSSIBLE TROUBLE.

As a rumour has been current in Canton that a plot has been concocted by the members of the Anti-Manchu Society to capture the city of Canton on an appointed day, the local mandarins have made every preparation beforehand. People are strictly prohibited from firing crackers, decorating the houses with lanterns and flags, and climbing on to the roofs to view the moon at the mid-autumn festival, the 5th inst.

A RAILWAY SCHEME.

A syndicate started by a native of Fohkien province is now raising capital for the construction of a railway from Swatow to Sun-Ho. A sum of about seven hundred dollars has been subscribed. When he has succeeded in raising the sum of one million dollars, he will petition the Viceroy for permission to build.

DISLOYALTY.

It is said that the disbanded soldiers who were under the command of the dismissed sub-prefect Li Ku-Chen are now trying hard to save Li. One of his subordinate officers named Ma Wong-pat, who was formerly a notorious robber, but afterwards was made an Imperial officer under the influence of Li, has gathered together a good number of the disbanded braves, who are committing robberies and crimes of every description in Waishau district. It is said he intends to make an attack on the prison where Li-Ka-chew is confined, when he has got a sufficient number of men.

END OF THE REBELLION.

The Kwangsi rebellion is nearly at an end, though skirmishes are still constantly reported in various districts. The troops are generally victorious. Merchandise can now be transported to and fro by the West River without obstruction from the robbers. The leaders of the rebels have either surrendered or run away to other places, for the soldiers leave no stone unturned to effect their arrest. The famine in Kwangsi has also practically disappeared, the late harvest being reported excellent and the autumn rice-crops giving favourable promise. The price of rice is at present about thirty catties a dollar, against fifteen catties a dollar a month ago.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. steamer *Sunghiang* left Manila for this port on the 30th ult., and is expected here to-day, at daylight.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Sado Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst. a.m.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE QUESTION OF SUNDAY SAILING.

The annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was held last evening in the Cricket Pavilion, the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN in his introductory remarks

said they looked forward to the approaching season with peculiar interest, for there had been a very sporting thing done—they had had a yacht designed by one of their local amateurs to wrest the laurel wreath from the crack designer Payne of Southampton. (Hear, hear.) The designer was Colonel Brown, and his yacht was to be launched on Tuesday next. He took that opportunity of wishing the new yacht every success in the coming season. (Applause.) A very old yachtsman, Mr. C. A. Tomes, was also building to the design of Mr. Arthur Payne, who had been so successful in these waters; and they therefore looked forward to some very interesting sport in the Championship class. There were no other new craft, he was sorry to say, but he hoped that the season's racing would have the effect of inducing yachtsmen to build for the season after next. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN HASTINGS, Hon. Treasurer, in submitting the accounts, said the year opened with a balance of \$106 and closed with \$132. The subscriptions had considerably increased and the Club seemed to be in a sound financial position. (Hear, hear.)

Commodore C. G. ROBINSON, R.N., moved that the accounts be passed.

Mr. H. W. BIRD seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. M. W. SLADE, Hon. Secretary, moved the re-election of Hon. F. H. May as Commodore.

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. SLADE then moved that Commodore Robinson be elected Vice-Commodore of the Club; Mr. P. H. Campbell, R.E., Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hastings Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. A. Denison Official Measurer.

Colonel L. F. BROWN, Commanding the Troops, seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Messrs. Slade, Bird, and Pollock, Colou-l Brown, and Mr. C. A. Tomes be elected unofficial members of the Committee.

Mr. A. DENISON seconded and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, Messrs. Campbell and H. P. Tooker were appointed Deputy Measurers.

Mr. SLADE proposed that the start of the season be the Ladies' Race on Saturday, 31st October and the first Club race on 1st November; and that the other dates be 15th and 29th November, 1903, and December 19th and 24th January, 7th and 21st February, 21st March and 10th April.

The CHAIRMAN seconded the proposal.

Mr. H. P. POLLOCK moved as an amendment that

SPORTING NOTES.

There have been rumours during the week of possible alterations in the composition of the Interport team, but there is now no idea of change. Possibly, had W. Dixon been able to join the team, one of the first choices might have fallen to twelfth place, for Dixon's 25 wickets for 14 runs apiece last season and his general good play are a high recommendation. But he is not available, and so the team stands—unless, as is possible, it is to be feared, one of the eleven players may have to decline at the last moment. The twelfth man has now been chosen in the person of A. R. Lowe, a very capable all-round cricketer. Had there been no other left-hand player in the selected XI, many would have preferred to see J. E. Lee as reserve, as there is no harder working cricketer in Hongkong than he is. But the discrimination between the two was a difficult task.

The Interport men will have another good test to-day, when they meet a strong eleven of the Rest, including seven of the team which was so soundly defeated by them last Saturday. After that, game it is impossible not to feel confidence in our chosen XI, to beat any team which can be raised in the Colony and the Harbour. By the way, if it be permissible to mention betting (and this is not the London Daily News), it is said that Shanghai men have confidently been offering 5 to 1 on the chances of their victory; and in Hongkong 2 to 1 has been given against our success. May a surprise turn up! is the wish of this Island. After all, such surprises do occur in cricket, and they have not been unknown in Hongkong-Shanghai Interport games.

The principal batting and bowling averages of the H.K.C.C. were published (at last) on Monday; but there were a few figures of interest also in the list of those who played in less than eight innings each, which was not published in the papers. The batting averages of Lieut. France-Hayhurst (110 in 3 completed innings) and A. C. Elborough (102 in 2 such innings) are of course artificial, but bats though both may have been. The following averages are worthy of note:—C. R. S. Cooper, 42 for 4 completed innings; Capt. Radcliffe, 29 for 6; Lieut. Allenby, 29 for 6; Lieuts. Blair and Gouldsmith, 24 for 5 and 7 innings respectively. Among the bowlers, E. W. Fitch took 19 wickets for under 9 runs each; T. E. Pearce, 11 for 10.96; France-Hayhurst, 15 for 12; A. W. McKinlay, 13 for 12; and S. Powell, 11 for 13.

After all, the Hongkong Boat Club finds itself unable to end up a four to the Shanghai Regatta, the failure to get away of one of the hoped-for men making it impossible to get together a crew to uphold the fame of Hongkong. This is a great disappointment to the rest of the crew (if one can say the crew, seeing how often it had to be changed), and to the Boat Club generally. Next year better luck may be experienced, but it is unfortunate that now, when Hongkong rowing is above the average, we are not able to give worthy proof of its excellence.

The Hockey Club meeting on Tuesday revealed a satisfactory state of affairs. Mr. J. Barton's generosity having met the deficiency on the first year's expenses of the Challenge trophy. This was suitably recognised in his appointment as perpetual President of the Club. The season's play will commence at once, the Club probably meeting one of the warship teams in the course of the next week, so the energetic Hon. See informs me.

The Wigwam Club's lawn tennis competitions are drawing to a close. In the Championship Hancock has beaten Knivett in the semi-final round; while in the "A" Class Singles, Sims has also beaten Knivett. In the Doubles, Trimmington and Humphreys beat Hancock and Gray.

Shanghai has commenced to practice for the Interport shooting contest, 20 names having been selected out of which the team of ten will ultimately be chosen. The scores made by the 20 during October will count in making the choice. Not much has been heard of Interport preparations in Hongkong, but there is the Imperial Rifle Match on the 17th inst., which will afford a fair guide to our prospects.

Local golfers will congratulate T. S. Forrest on playing, at the Irish Amateur Championship meeting last month, in two matches for England v. Ireland and v. Scotland. He beat both his Irish and his Scottish opponents by hole. The grand totals of the teams were:—England, 62; Scotland, 53; Ireland, 43. Some of the strongest amateur players figured in the teams.

The team of fifteen English cricketers now on their way to Australia includes only four amateurs, compared with seven in the last English team, and six and five respectively in the two combinations captained by Mr. Stoddart. The present team is probably the youngest one that ever left England, for Lilley (36), Hayward (32), and Hirst (32) are the only members of it who are over thirty, whilst the average age of the fifteen, as we calculate it out, is only 23. R. H. Spooner, the last man chosen, is not yet 23, but is third in the season's averages for Lancashire with 44 innings, 1,282 runs, and an average of 29.81—a splendid record for a cricketer who, owing to the war in South Africa, had few opportunities of following up his public-school record.

A "sporting" cricket match was played at Lord's last month between teams of Cricket Golfers and Gt. Cricketers. The latter, who included Messrs. C. Hutchinson, J. Graham, and Horace Hutchinson, as well as Taylor, Brad, and Lord, scored 160 against the 142 of the Cricket Golfers, among whom were Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosse's eldest son, and Mr. F. G. J. Ford. Mr. C. Hutchinson's 60 was top score in the match.

OMPAK,

REVIEWS.

Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan. By M. A. STEIN.

London: T. Fisher Unwin. We do not remember having within recent years met with so interesting a book of travel in any part of the world as this *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan* by Dr. Aurel Stein, of the Indian Educational Service. The journey which he describes took place in 1900 and 1901, and was aided to no small extent by the generosity of the Indian Government, which sets an example to many other sections of the British Empire by the way in which it treats genuine researchers. Dr. Stein has already published, in 1901, a preliminary report of his archaeological and topographical exploration of Chinese Turkestan, and is about to publish in full his scientific report on the Khotan ruins. The latter work, however, will probably be beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary reader, so that the book now before us constitutes his account of his travels as designed for the general public. The author has spared no trouble, as he justifiably claims in his introduction, to render this account accurate in its details and yet thoroughly intelligible to the non-Orientalist. He desires to attract the latter's interest to a fascinating chapter of ancient history, which once seemed almost entirely lost, that of the interchange between the civilisations of India-China, and the Classical West. We cannot think that Dr. Stein's hope will not be realised, for he must be singularly lacking in appreciation of the world's progress who will not find in the present volume much that he did not know, and is glad now to learn. At the same time those who are in sympathy with the adventurous traveller can but follow his story with vivid interest. Dr. Stein started with long experience of marching and camping on Indian ground. He speaks a great number of languages and dialects familiar in the Punjab and the Northern Indian frontiers, and thus, though ignorant of Chinese, he was well equipped otherwise for intercourse with the inhabitants of the Indo-Chinese regions. The Survey of India Department gave him liberal assistance, and he repeatedly acknowledged his gratitude to the Indian Government, inspired by the Viceroy's personal interest in the history and antiquities of the East. He found the Chinese officials courteous and helpful to him. The result has been a remarkable contribution to the knowledge of Central Asian history during a period about which the modern world has hitherto been almost entirely in the dark.

It would be extremely difficult in the course of a short review to give any adequate idea of Dr. Stein's discoveries and contributions to scientific, sociological, religious and philological knowledge. We shall not therefore attempt the task. What stands out in the book is the early spread of Buddhist teaching from India into Central Asia and China, "probably the most remarkable contribution made by India to the general development of mankind." The origin and history of the culture that once flourished in Buddhist Khotan, says the author, are faithfully reflected in the remarkable series of sculptures and paintings which the ancient shrines and dwelling-places, after long centuries of burial beneath the sands, have yielded up. It was Dr. Stein's privilege and fortune to discover these secrets. An even more fascinating find perhaps, to the majority of Western readers is that of a series of classical seals, bearing well-modelled figures of Greek deities, which were apparently in frequent use among officials of Khotan at one period. "The remarkable diversity of the cultural influences which met and mingled at Khotan during the third century A.D." says the author, "is forcibly brought home to us by these records from a remote Central Asian settlement, inscribed on wooden tablets in an Indian language and writing, and issued by officials with strangely un-Indian titles, whose seals carry us to the classical world far away in the West. The imitation of early Persian art, of which five centuries later, we find unmistakable traces in some of the paintings of sacred Buddhist subjects, is a curious parallel, and from an historical point of view, almost equally instructive."

Much may be expected from Dr. Stein's discoveries, among the sand-buried ruins, of hundreds of documents, on wood and leather, in that ancient script of the extreme North-West of India, known as Kharoshthi, which prove to contain records within as early as the third century of the Christian era and to any extent to those which Kharoshthi is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far East she is employing to conciliate measures whereby she may obtain in Corea an advantage equal to that of Russia to the west. That seems to be a well-founded fear. Whatever be the issue of the present situation the existence of Corea as an independent empire is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action. To restore the balance of power in the Far

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 12 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only money paid for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Times, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Liebers.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have This Day remitted Mr. A. M. L. SOAR, and Mr. A. A. ALVARES as Partners in our Firm.

SOAR & CO.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [2779]

PUBLIC AUCTION

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction in EIGHT LOTS, on THURSDAY,

the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER, 1903, at 3 o'clock p.m., at his SALES ROOMS,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate in Caine Road, Victoria, Hongkong, viz:-

Lot 1.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section No. 1 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 3,685 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.70 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 46, Caine Road.

Lot 2.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 2 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,175 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$4.79 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 48, Caine Road.

Lot 3.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 3 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,236 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$4.77 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 50, Caine Road.

Lot 4.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 4 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,236 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$4.97 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 52, Caine Road.

Lot 5.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 5 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,373 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$5.12 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 54, Caine Road.

Lot 6.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 6 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,373 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$5.17 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 56, Caine Road.

Lot 7.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 7 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,373 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$5.18 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 58, Caine Road.

Lot 8.-All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 3108 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$6.73 together with the messuage erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 60, Caine Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTERS, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [2780]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT will be ready on Monday, and will contain

The Police and Crime.

The Suppressed Ricksha Strike, Tramway in Hongkong.

A Personal Anniversary.

The Strait Currency Bill.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

The Ricksha-Coolies Strike.

An Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Hongkong's Assets and Liabilities.

S. Andrew's Society.

Theatre Royal.

Arms for Kwangsi.

Customs.

Pekhoi.

Northern Notes.

Correspondence.

Canton Insurance Office.

Douglas Steamship Co.

Supreme Court.

Reviews.

Shipping Notes.

Croquet.

Football.

Hongkong Hockey Club.

Polo.

Hongkong and Port News.

Commercial.

Shipping.

\$12 per Annum, payable in Advance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to address sent, including postage 33 cents each, or for three copies, 66 cents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [2781]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITION TO-DAY

(SATURDAY), the 3rd instant, will be for SUGAR, commencing at 3 P.M. Ranges: 200, 300 and 400 yards. Seven Shots and a Sighter at each Range.

Interport and Imperial Practice.

M. S. NORTHCOTE,

Genl. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1903. [110]

TO LET

N° 2, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to-

SAM WANG & CO.,

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1903. [2778]

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLA'S LAIRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1903. [2777]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"SHANGHAI"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Companies at Kowloon, whose each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 2nd inst.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to reat.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1903. [1]

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF MEMBERS OF THE CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB will be held at the PAVILION, Wong-Nei-Chong Recreation Ground, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd OCTOBER, at 4.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [2754]

EXCURSION TO MACAO:

FOR PROCESSION OF OUR LADY OF ROZARY.

THE Chartered steamer

"FATSHAN"

will leave for Macao TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 4th OCTOBER, 1903, at 9 a.m., arriving to Hongkong at 10 p.m.

Steam-launch will convey passengers to Kowloon, 10 minutes after the steamer's return. The Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play during the voyage.

Meals can be obtained on board.

Fare (Return) \$2.00

For Cabin and tickets, apply to

VICTORIA HAIR-DRYING SALOON,

13, Queen's Road Central (under Connaught House).

Hongkong, 29th September, 1903. [2719]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

GRAND PROCESSION.

THE Well-known & Commodious Steamship

"WING CHAI"

will make a Special Excursion Trip to Macao TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 4th OCTOBER, 1903, leaving her usual Wharf at 8.30 A.M. and returning from Macao at 7.30 P.M. on the same evening.

Meals Refreshments may be obtained on board.

Tickets ... Return ... \$2.

Extra for each Cabin \$5.

Tickets for Sale on board and available at

MING ON & CO.,

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1903. [2693]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Fast Steamer

"TAI ON."

will run on an EXCURSION TRIP to Macao TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 4th INST., leaving Hongkong at 8.30 A.M. from the Tung Yick Wharf (beyond the Canfon Wharf) and returning from Macao at 9.30 P.M.

Return Fare \$1.50

Tickets to be had on board or at 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [2753]

CYCLES.

JUST RECEIVED, "RAMBLER" CHAIN-LESS IMPROVED TWO-SPEED GEAR, COASTER BRAKE, SPRING FRONT FORK and CUSHION FRAME CYCLES. The most up-to-date and most reliable Machine in the Market. Any person having once ridden a "Rambler" will not use any Machine of inferior make and quality. Bicycle parts of all description kept in stock.

We also keep in hand a good stock of Electric Bells and Fittings, and also undertake to put up Electric Bells.

Typewriters cleaned and repaired at reasonable rates.

Rickshaw tyres kept in stock.

RAMSEY & CO.,

18, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1903. [2800]

KOWLOON ROTISSERIE.

12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior

of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.

14, Des Voeux Road. [2749]

WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior

of China as well as

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902:
£16,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 2,627,000 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS... 2,627,015 11 1

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1888]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 20th May 1895. [72]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security... £25,719

Total Losses Paid... £25,769,240

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERLINK & CO.

Hongkong, 13th May 1903. [1888]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS of Current Rates.

HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [1888]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [1885]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsuses on application.

TUENE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [1873]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [1873]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [1888]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1891. [1888]

WHAT FINE CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON ANDSONS' (DUBLIN) OWN CASED Verv Old BLACK-BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with Metal (BLUE—One Star.

Capsules (PINK—Two Stars.

GOLD—Three Stars OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

59—1

BUDWEISE R BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY. ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE BREWERY LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley. Malt only, and warranted, not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

R. BLACKHEAD & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [1873]

THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTE.

ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK

TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH.

SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY

CHOSEN,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,

BY OUR

MR. ROBINSON

NOW IN EUROPE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS AND MUSICAL GOODS.

A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY CHEAP.

CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE. ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

THE APOLLO PIANO-PLAYER RECITALS DAILY

PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adolina Patti (Baroness Cedersrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that was purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never gives her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [1884]

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE," THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures the Neck, Cures Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears up all Impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitutions of either sex, it can be safely used to give it a trial.

Mr. Stebbins Marion writes: "I have suffered since 1878 with a various ulcerated leg, and have been under five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but at one they suggested that I should have my leg off and at the other that I should have the veins leech'd and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore, to find myself now cured by taking Clarke's Blood Mixture and applying it to the sore. The salve especially suits a family of eight children. My leg measured 18in. round against 14in. the other, and the rest of my work I have done on my knee. The matter coming from my leg was as black as soot, but it has now completely healed up, and I am out of agony a thing not known to me for the past eight years. I must say I think my case a most unusual one, and commenced taking Clarke's Blood Mixture in July, 1883, and the only specific I could get to try the effect first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large doses, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off. I have spent pounds in other remedies, but they have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer any questions, and afflicted brothers and sisters can see my leg for themselves. You can make any use of this letter for the purpose you desire."

"In a French prison, a bagay, a Maison Centrale; yes, perhaps. In England, too, I think. But I do not know. It might be. Yet, why should he have been in prison?"

"If he had done what he did in England! Something like that which ruined him. If he had done it again."

"He must have done worse than that to be kept in prison for so many years. Anywhere, he must have done so. Murderers, forgers, escape with less than such a punishment as that."

"God knows what he may not have done. He was so—so—faulty."

"And so bad," Séverine muttered to herself. But aloud she said, "We must have time. We must! Have you consented to give what he wants?"

"Not yet. I have said I will see what I can do."

"Continue to say so. And give something. Something to, at any rate, keep him and this other man quiet. You can do that, surely!"

"A hundred pounds or so, yes. Two or three hundred pounds, perhaps. I have some money at my own bankers' with which I meant to pay my summer bills. They can wait. But how am I to go on? How am I to pay such a sum as he requires? Ten thousand pounds! I can never do it."

"You can go on paying something. You must. You must purchase two things: Time and Silence."

"What is the good of Time?" Lady Bottrell said, as she had said before. "It will only bring him to England and make him more impulsive."

"When he reaches London he will insist on having all his old friends. Think how he has me in his power!"

Hongkong, 25th May, 1903. [1884]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAURENT, WEIGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [1884]

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

A LURKING PHANTOM: A STORY OF LOVE AND MYSTERY.

BY JOHN BLOUNDELL-BURTON

(Author of "The Hispaniola Plate," "The Year One," "A Vanished Rival," &c.)

CHAPTER X.

"THE PROMISED LAND."

That night Lady Bottrell told Séverine whom, until this time, she had imagined to be the only person in existence who knew her secret, that Marc Lambert was still alive. Alive and, what was worse, determined to derive considerable benefit from the fact of his wife having obtained a position which made her a suitable object for exploitation.

"Mon Dieu!" Séverine exclaimed, sitting down before her mistress in her excitement and agitation. "Alive! It seems impossible."

"It seems so. Yet I fear it is true. There is talk of his coming to England."

"Then it must be true. Coming to England! Dieu des Dieux! what is to be done?"

"He may—be bought off, it appears," Lady Bottrell said, haltingly, as though, perhaps, ashamed to mention that the man she had once loved could, at his word, have sunk so low. "Yet even that is not all. He has confided in a lawyer, a man who has come all the way to England to represent him in advance. And he, too, will have to be bought off, or—or paid so much at intervals to make him keep silence."

"Pay them, then. You can do it," Séverine said. "In your position what they want can be obtained. Is it not so?"

"Ha—ha—Lambert—wants ten thousand pounds. That is the price fixed."

"Heavens! It is enormous. Still, it must be done."

"How can I get ten thousand pounds?"

How can I ask my husband for such a sum as that and yet have nothing to show for it, for the way it is spent? If I could do that it might get it, but even then it is a large sum, a third of our annual income."

For a moment Séverine Dupont sat, meditating while acknowledging to herself that, even to a man of Sir Geoffrey's means, it would be a large sum to disburse, and acknowledging also that no such amount could possibly be obtained from him without some evidence being given of what it was wanted for. Then, after a moment's reflection, she spoke again.

"If—if Lambert is alive and wants this money he cannot want it all at once; he would surely be willing to let you pay it by degrees. You could give him something worth having to go on with—and—later—you could find ways of satisfying him. You could gradually get toge the money required."

"I do not know how."

"Oh! there are ways. We must find ways. A woman in your present position can always obtain money. There are a hundred ways. But, at first, he must have something. Something to keep him quiet and—to give us time."

"Time! What is the good of Time? It will only bring him nearer to me."

"It will—nevertheless give us the opportunity of making enquiries."

"Do you doubt this story of his being alive?"

"Not if he is coming to England. I shall not doubt it when I see him. No stranger, no remarkable likeness, could deceive me. I remember him too well."

"I have seen his photograph taken a few weeks ago in America. Oh! Séverine, he is poor and ill—and—and—something dreadful must have happened to him during all these years. He must have been somewhere—I dread to think where—during which he would have no need of his clothes."

"Mon Dieu! What do you mean?"

"Oh!" Lady Bottrell said. "He was wearing the same clothes he wore before he went away."

"Impossible!"

"I am sure of it. Absolutely sure." Séverine, if he had been in—in—let us say a prison for many years, would his clothes not have been kept and given out to him again when he was released?"

"In a French prison, a bagay, a Maison Centrale; yes, perhaps. In England, too, I think. But I do not know. It might be. Yet, why should he have been in prison?"

"If he had done what he did in England! Something like that which ruined him. If he had done it again."

"He must have done worse than that to be kept in prison for so many years. Anywhere, he must have done so. Murderers, forgers, escape with less than such a punishment as that."

"My God!" Séverine said beneath her breath, after she had glanced at it for a few moments.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1. MACAO, British str., 1,644, W. D. Welsh, Sandakan 25th Sept., General JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Oct. 2. ANPING MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, I. Goto, Coast Ports 1st cl. steer., General—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Oct. 2. CALGARY, British str., 4,278, Hannah, Singapore, 26th Sept., General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Oct. 2. HALLOONG, British steamer, 783, J. W. Evans, Swatow 1st October, General—DOUGLAS LAPRADE & CO.
Oct. 2. ISABA MARU, Japanese str., 3,934, Wm. Bainbridge, Shanghai 29th Sept., General—NIKKO YUSEN KAISHA.
Oct. 2. PERIN, British str., 2,722, C. R. Longden, Moji 27th Sept., Coal—P. & O. S. N. CO.
Oct. 2. ROHILLA MARU, Japanese str., 2,399, E. V. Bishop, Manila 29th Sept., General—TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Oct. 2. SHANGHAI, British str., 2,190, A. Thompson, R.N.R., Antwerp 15th August and London 22nd, General—P. & O. S. N. CO.
Oct. 2. TAISAN, British str., from Canton.
CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
2nd October.

Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
Indra Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Luzon, American ship, for Newcastle.
Marie Beckmann, German str., for Bangkok.
Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
Ruby, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

2nd October.
AMARA, British str., for Samarance.
HAITAN, British str., for Canton.
HANGSANG, British str., for Canton.
KARIN, Swedish str., for Chelio.
KIKU ANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KWEI YANG, British str., for Tientsin.
LUDHRANG, British str., for Manila.
LYEEDONG, German str., for Shanghai.
SAXONIA, German str., for Yokohama.
SOC TRA, British str., for London.
TAIWAN, British str., for Yokohama.
TSINTAI, German str., for Bangkok.
THURUGISAN MARU, Jap str., for Kuching.
VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd October.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—*Themis*, Arraftoon Appear.
K. W. L. YOUNG—Pembrokeshire, Bungay,
Faversham, Savoia, King Beng.
C. SMOPOLITAN DOCK—Nanyang, Emma
Layton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Halloo*, from Swatow 1st Oct., had moderate N.E. winds and sea to Chalong Point, hence to port light airs and calm.
The British steamer *Mausang*, from Sandakan 25th Oct., had fine and light S.W. monsoon to Kulun port age, thence to port strong S.E. monsoon and heavy swell.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND
VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamer:
"SAVOIA."

Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th October, at DAYLIGHT.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor. For Freight or Passage apply to:

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office, 2253.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES,
PARIS—POSTE FRANCAISE.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamer:

"ERNST F. U. ONSI,"
Captain Duigny Freyne, 391, 1st class, for the above ports on about MONDAY, the 5th October.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

G. M. CHAMPAGNE, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1903.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-

TEALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON,

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, BOSTON TO

BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,

AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamer:

"SIMLA," Captain C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port to Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 10th OCTOBER, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to:

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-

PORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA,

also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDI-

TERANEAN, ADELAIDE, LEVANTINE and

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,

VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and

MALAGA.)

THE Steamer:

"CAPRI," Captain Belotti, will be despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 12th October, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to:

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	C. G. Benton	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd Inst.
LONDON & PORTS OF CALL	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	C. D. Goldsmith	P. & O. S. N. Co.	10th Inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th Inst.
LIVERPOOL	KAROW	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th Inst.
LIVERPOOL	ACHILLES	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th Nov.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	FREN.	Fr. str.	Girard	MESSAGEURS MARITIMES	6th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	ANNAM	Jap. str.	J. Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	17th Inst. Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	J. Campbell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	10th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PAK LING	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th Inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	TANTALUS	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	POLYphemus	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	ANTENOE	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PROMETHEUS	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	DARDANUS	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst. at Noon.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SEYDLITZ	Jap. str.	C. Dowers	MELCHERS & CO.	7th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ABERNETHY	Jap. str.		MELCHERS & CO.	20th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	BRESCIA	Jap. str.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	3rd November.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SAXONIA	Jap. str.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	17th November.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	MARDUBUS	Jap. str.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	1st December.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SUEVIA	Jap. str.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	21st inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	F. FERDINAND	Jap. str.	A. E. Chapman	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 10th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SHINOSA	Jap. str.		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	17th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	NORDYNE	Jap. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	7th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	TARTAR	Jap. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	21st inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	E. CHINA	Jap. str.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	10th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	VIENNA	Jap. str.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	1st, 10th, 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ROJUN MARU	Jap. str.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd November.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	OANPA	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	INDRAVELLI	Jap. str.	R. P. Craven	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	5th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHINOTU	Jap. str.	J. Mc. Howie	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	9th inst. at 4 P.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moses	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 9th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	GUTHRIE	Jap. str.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	7th inst. at Noon.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	A. Thomas	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	30th inst. at Noon.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SAVOIA	Jap. str.	J. C. Williamson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, Daylight.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	MAITA	Jap. str.	T. Murei	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst. Daylight.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	MAIDZURO M.	Jap. str.	S. J. G. Parsons	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	9th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	O. L. W. Field	P. & O. S. N. CO.	9th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	POOCHOW	Jap. str.	T. Ogata	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	MANILA	Jap. str.	E. Bond	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	MANIL	Jap. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	To-day, 11 A.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	MANILA	Jap. str.	J. Mc. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	5th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	YUENSHANG	Jap. str.	S. J. Payne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	6th inst., 3 P.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SUNGNIANG	Jap. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	6th inst. at 4 P.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	GUTHRIE	Jap. str.	Dubello	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 9th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ZAFIRO	Jap. str.	R. Rodger	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	10th inst., 10 A.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	CAPEI	Jap. str.		SHIRAWA, TOME & CO.	6th inst. at Noon.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PERIN	Jap. str.	Bulstrode	C. R. Longdon	About 5th inst.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL	A. APCAR	Jap. str.	E. Fey	P. & O. S. N. CO.	6th inst. at 3 P.M.
BRESCIA, VIA PORTS OF CALL				DAVID SASNOON & CO., LTD.	

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, MARESILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES

IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	WEDNESDAY</th
----------	---------------

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND HUMAHA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 31st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 30th November.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.
LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 16th October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.
LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	On 10th November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TANTALUS"	On 10th November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"POLYPHEMUS"	On 24th November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 8th December.
LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 15th December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 5th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PELEUS"	On 2nd December.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool on London Rates.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[10-12]

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"KANSU"	On 3rd October.
MANILA	"CHINGTU"	On 5th October.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"CHINGTU"	On 5th October.
ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIRNS	"CHINGTU"	On 5th October.
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th October.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th October.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th October.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

Saloon Fares, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA
LINE.



REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date.
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. Bent	3829	Saturday, 3rd October, at 11 A.M.
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Saturday, 10th October, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1903.

[12]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidehips. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila direct	Sat., 3rd Oct., 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila direct	Sat., 10th Oct., 10 A.M.

For Freight, or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[17]

Hongkong, 28th September, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"NORDKYN," Captain A. Beck, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [265]

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YAWATA MARU,"

3,817 Tons, Captain A. E. Moss, will be

despatched for the above port on FRIDAY,

the 17th OCTOBER, to be followed by the steamship

"HERMISTON," Captain W. T. Bain,

on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [265]

T. S. TAKAYANAGI,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1903. [265]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANWEER, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITE, GENOE, Ports in the LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIQ PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TERMINATIONS	SAILING DATES
ABESSINIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 7th Oct. Freight.
Capt. Fuller	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 29th Oct. Freight.
Capt. Schulte	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 3rd Nov. Freight.
Capt. Braemer	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	
MABURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 17th Nov. Freight.
Capt. Stern	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 1st Dec. Freight.
Capt. Borch	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, NO. 1.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI".

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, week days, at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class including cabin and servants, \$3. Return Ticket \$5.

2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip every Sunday, and takes only 3½ hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO.

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street, Hongkong, 8th September 1903. [212]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"GUTHRIE".

Captain Dabell, will be despatched on or about the 9th October.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [264]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE SAXONIA.

Captain Braemer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 28th inst.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th October will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th October, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong, 25th September,

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Ernest Simon, with the French Mail of the 4th ult., left Saigon on Friday, the 2nd inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 5th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 1st August.

The Arctic, with the American Mail of the 11th ult., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 1st inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 8th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Manila	Rude	Saturday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihoi and Haiphong		Saturday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Canton		Saturday, 3rd, 9.30 A.M.
Manila		Saturday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Macao		Saturday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Kumchuk and Samshui		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Namao		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Sanbou		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Macao		Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Canton
Cantou
Macao
Masila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
Kumchuk and Samshui
Kob, Nagasaki and Vladivostock
Canton
Namao
Sambo
Canton
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)

Macao
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang
Tientsin
Amoy and Manila
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle U.S.A.
Canton
Namao
Sambo
Macao
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.
Kumchuk and Samshui
Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
Manila
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma
Shanghai, Chempoo, Derby and Port Arthur
Straits and Bombay
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

TO-DAY:
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lehmann, 11 a.m.
Cup and Spoons Competition, Hongkong Rifle Association, 3 p.m.
The Latest Royal Bioscope of London, Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2nd October.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer 1.10^t
Bank bill, on demand 1.10^t
Bank bills, at 30 days' sight 1.10^t
Bank bills, at 4 months' sight 1.10^t
Credit, at 4 months' sight 1.10^t
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 10^t

ON BANKS.

Bank bills, on demand 234
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2374

ON GERMANY.

On demand 189^t

ON NEW YORK.

Bank bill, on demand 45^t

Credits, 60 days' sight 46

ON BOERAY.

Telegraphic Transfer 138^t

Bank, on demand 138^t

ON CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Transfer 138^t

Bank, on demand 138^t

ON SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight 72^t

Credits, 30 days' sight 73

On demand 90

ON YOKOHAMA.

On demand Nominal

ON SINGAPORE.

On demand 112

ON HAIKHONG.

On demand 14 p.c. per

ON BANGKOK.

On demand 62

TELEGRAMS, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.95

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$67.95

AB SILVER, per oz. 27^t

OPIUM.

2nd October.

Quotations are:— Allow 'em to it carry.

Malwa New \$870 to per picul

Malwa Old \$1030 to

Malwa Older \$1060 to

Malwa V. Old \$1090 to

Persian fine quality \$850 to

Persian extra fine \$840 to

Fatma New \$1100 to per chest.

Fatma Old \$1110 to

Bonares New \$1097 to

Bonares Old " "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer Ernest Simon left Saigon on the 2nd inst., at 10 a.m., for this port.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer Laiyang, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD 1903

8—Glenesk, Hamburg, Prins Heinrich, 11th September—Nippon, Glenelghy, Hermann Lerches, 6th—Hermiston, Kaisow, Sophie Rickmers, 6th—Montgomeryshire, 11th—Tentval, Malta, Sado Maru, Lydia, Benzettich, 15th—Ernest Simon, Kennebec, Heathford, 18th—Alberga, Sixth, Priam, Marburg, Polhemus, Gleary, 22nd—Benedict, Preussen, St. Bede, 25th—Antenor, Palawan, Yarca, Strasburg, Kasaichi Maru, 29th—Suecia, Kautschuk, Bodenito, Indramati.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

1st September—Nippon, Glenelghy, Hermann Lerches, 6th—Hermiston, Kaisow, Sophie Rickmers, 6th—Montgomeryshire, 11th—Tentval, Malta, Sado Maru, Lydia, Benzettich, 15th—

Ernest Simon, Kennebec, Heathford, 18th—

Alberga, Sixth, Priam, Marburg, Polhemus,

Gleary, 22nd—Benedict, Preussen, St. Bede,

25th—Antenor, Palawan, Yarca, Strasburg,

Kasaichi Maru, 29th—Suecia, Kautschuk,

Bodenito, Indramati.

ARRIVED.

Per Shanghai, for Hongkong, from London,

Hon. Liang, and Mrs. E. P. Mobs and child,

Misses L. and K. Honan, from Malta, Mr.

Hubbard, from Singapore, Mr. James Clark

for Shanghai, from London, Miss Ruth Elworthy

and Lieut. G. B. Wallop.

DEPARTED.

Per Zielen, from Hongkong, for Broome, R.

Mrs. Adler, Mrs. P. L. Baer and children,

Misses Cole (2), Mr. and Mrs. H. P. King and

child, Col. Campbell, Messrs. E. G. Brook

child, Matthews, K. Khademian, G. Shitaya, and

K. Sawada; for Colombo, Mr. Gao, Grotto; for

Marsella, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson and

three children, Messrs. T. Kamiya, Ernest

Mirow, and Prof. R. Iwazumi, for London,

Miss and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. E. A. Batchelor

and three children, Capt. R. C. Morris and E.

Parker, Messrs. T. H. Seller and K. Tayomaru.

PRINTED MATTER AND SAMPLES.

4.00 P.M.

REGISTRATION.

4.00 P.M.

REGISTRATION, WITH LAT-

FE OF 10 CENTS, UP TO

4.45 P.M.

LETTERS.

5.00 P.M.

POSTAGE.

5.00 P

TEN MINUTES WITH MR. SUAGE BUNDEE.

We found the famous traveller poised gracefully over his head and hands, gazing fixedly over the side of the magnificent yacht placed at his disposal by the Government of Europe for him to go away in.

"Ah," said he cordially, extending one of his only two remaining hands to us, "you find me engaged in one of my favourite pursuits, exercising the power of the human eye upon the untutored savage. You have read my book, of course" (blushing nervously), "and will, no doubt, recall several of my attempts in this direction. Unfortunately the Khamarband of the savage Dhoelias—a tribe inhabiting the H'mayla's, which, as you know, is a range of considerable geographical importance lying to the north of India,—did much to check my efforts; however, I have still the other eye, and contemplate writing another book shortly. But come below, I will show you my curiosities and afterwards you may photograph me."

"Those are my notes," he said, pointing down into the hold; "there is considerable matter for reflection there. I am now on my way back to civilization after a long journey through the proposed Settlement Extension, a vast tract of country completely uninhabited—except by missionaries—lying to the south-west of Shanghai, at which place I stayed a couple of days to learn the language. I have collected much valuable information on the subject of the various tomuli and mounds that are dotted about that interesting country. What are they? Ah, that is my secret, until my book comes out! That," he said, following my eye, "is a photograph of the crowd which, willing to lose nothing of my departure, came to see me off when I left home."

"Do you find—" we began.
"Well no," musically, "there is no great difficulty—that is, given, of course, determination and a capacity to endure hardship beyond the lot of man. The spelling of accepted names differently, and the addition of a few of one's own invention does much to make a book interesting; but I must not give my secrets away," he added gruffly.

"Do you—" we enquired.
"Of course," he replied with one of his rare smiles, "it is not easy to become a great explorer, but now I am pretty well known and the Government has not any objection to my going away to any place." He tapped a small drum made from a skull and a tightly-stretched piece of human skin, and a servant entered with the thumb to nose and wide spreading of fingers which is the Tibetan salute to crowned heads and the like. When we were comfortably ensconced on the floor upon which we learnt the great traveller always preferred to sit—and the servant had provided us with cooling drinks, we asked: "Do you—" "Certainly," he replied with ready courtesy, "it is not so easy to receive so soon from such hardships and torture as has been my lot; for instance," he added, "the Khumkwat of a wild tribe by which I was captured sawed off all the toes of one foot with an oyster shell, and I carry the marks to this day; but dogged pluck and an insensitivity to pain and fear is one of my most valued characteristics, and, after all, one must take risks."

"Would you—" we said.
"With pleasure," he replied at once. "I do not like being photographed as a rule, but I will make an exception this once, if you will allow me to change these clothes and don the costume in which I escaped from the Khumkwat. I make a point of always being photographed in that."

But unfortunately, while the great explorer was changing, we remembered that we had not brought our camera, and retired.

THE LIFE OF MOSQUITOES.

Adult mosquitoes, according to L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture (quoted by the American Inventor), live indefinitely, and they may bite an indefinite number of times. While their two chief occupations are blood-sucking and egg-laying, they break up the monotony of life by humming and singing. A mosquito has been known to drink water, but never when she can get blood. When female mosquitoes cannot taste the blood of a warm-bodied animal they insert their beaks into juicy plants or ripe fruits. Bananas are a favourite article of diet with mosquitoes. They also attack other insects and bite birds. The male mosquito has not mouth parts adapted to blood-sucking. It sips water, molasses and beer or wine. Only the female mosquito bites animals and sucks blood. It sometimes injects a poison that causes irritation.

QUESTION ABOUT A WATCH.

The *Kobe Chronicle* writes:—An incident with regard to the administration of the Customs has come to our knowledge, which is of some public interest. Captain Bischof, the pilot, is possessed of an English gold lever watch which recently exhibited signs of being a little out of order. He therefore asked the Captain of a vessel which was proceeding to Hongkong to take the watch to a well-known firm in that Colony in order that it might receive a thorough cleaning and overhaul. After attending to the watch the Hongkong firm, not expecting any trouble, returned it to Japan through the post. Consequently, when Captain Bischof applied at the post-office for the package, he was told that he must pay an import duty on the watch, which had been valued by the Customs, and the duty fixed at forty-five yen. Captain Bischof produced the original bill for the purchase of the watch a good many years ago, and pointed out that the case contained a certain photograph, and also presented other evidence to show that the watch was not a new importation, but had been previously in his possession. The matter was brought before Mr. Sakurai, the courteous Director of Customs, who, we understand, after hearing all the circumstances, decided that the watch should be admitted free of duty. Though the Director of the Customs has, in view of the facts, so courteously ordered the valuation for purposes of duty to be quashed, the incident is worth bearing in mind by any resident of Japan who may think either of sending an article of jewelry abroad to be reset or a watch to be cleaned and repaired. Any such article sent out of the country is liable to duty when returned unless prior to its being dispatched a permit can be obtained from the Customs.

CHINA, RUSSIA, AND JAPAN.

The N.C. Daily Correspondent telegraphed under date 25th September.—Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Grand Council and the Walwuynd are agreed on conceding all the new demands made by Russia, except the two articles relating to the establishment of landing-places on the river Sangari, and the line of military stations between Blagoveshchensk and Tschitscher. Vice-roy Chang Chin-tung and Yuan Shih-ki, seeing that there is nothing else to be done, have withdrawn their objections.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Uchida, has strongly objected, his latest protest being to the effect that, in case China secretly decides to conciliate any points which have not received Japan's previous assent, Japan will take her own course of action.

Prince Ching is in an awkward position between Russia's demands and Japan's objections. His visit to Mr. Conger, the U.S. Minister, last Tuesday, had for its object to beg Mr. Conger's friendly interference to soften the Japanese objections, which the American Minister declined to do, considering the task a hopeless one. All the Chinese Government can do is to await the progress and development of the negotiations that are going on at St. Petersburg between Japan and Russia.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH FORMOSA.

HEAVY LOSSES IN THE TEA TRADE.

Referring to the remarks of the President of the Bank of Formosa, made at the half yearly meeting of that institution, the *Kobe Chronicle* learns that, there are one or two points on which traders in Formosa cannot agree with Mr. Yagui. Taking the tea industry, it is claimed that the attempted measures taken by the Government have been in an entirely wrong direction. Samples of machinery which have proved a failure with China to a or with the Chinese users have been purchased from abroad and erected in Formosa. It would have been better if steps had been taken to prevent the deterioration of the Formosa tea by stopping the middleman from mixing dust and other ingredients to what they bring on the market; also to insist on a better packing both as regards lead and boxes than what is now being done by the native packers. As regards this year's crop it has certainly been large, but the quality is poor. The result will be that those chaps that do not find buyers will be held over till next season and then mixed up with new tea, by which the standard is not likely to improve. Heavy losses have been made this year, principally by the Chinese dealers from the mainland that flock over for the season and buy up the crop. This is not to be wondered at in view of a low market in New York and the rise in silver. Instead of assisting the industries of the island the Government has again given the labour market a blow by recent wholesale expulsions of Chinese from Kolung. The attempted export of matting and straw hats has practically fallen through in consequence of the want of labour. The figures given by Mr. Yagui regarding the increase in trade with Japan must be carefully analysed. They have been high lately on account of the heavy export of rice to the North, but in view of the expected good crop in Japan the export statistics next year are likely to show a decrease of yet 2,000,000 on this account, as China—at present values—is taking the surplus crop of the island. Formosa has no doubt become a large consumer of Japanese cottons, matches, cement, lumber, and of sundries necessary to provide for a large army of troops and officials, but it is held there is not room there for any further heavy increase in trade in this direction. This trade has till recently been entirely in the hands of Japanese merchants, but now the Chinese are running them close in competition for Japan's trade, excepting, of course, Government contracts, which are reserved for Japanese contractors. Japanese civilians are certainly not on the increase in the island, although strenuous efforts are being made to supplant the Chinese in Japanese labour, at nearly double the wages, both in Kelung and Taihoku. The staple articles of Formosa consist of camphor, tea, rice, and sugar, and only the last-named goes to Japan for consumption regularly. The rice mostly finds in China a ready buyer, and the junk trade across the Formosa Channel is considerable; as the local Chinese population of 3,000,000 fill most of their wants from the mainland and Hongkong. As regards the currency question and fluctuation in silver exchange, this has no doubt been an obstacle to trade with Japan, but the proposed withdrawal of the Formosa silver coinage and issuing of gold notes referred to at the Bank of Formosa's half-yearly meeting, is not likely to help the circulation of paper money. The Chinese will prefer to fall back to their "chopped dollar." At all events, the trade of the island is likely to be considerably disturbed through the intended change in the currency. Any will no doubt suffer most should the tea trade adopt the gold basis from the obsolete "Tammi dollar," but Japan will not gain directly. Keening will then become the principal shipping port for Formosan tea in place of Amoy.

THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

The Count Hedervary mentioned in Renter's diagram of the 30th ult. is perhaps the best known man in Hungary. The *Manila Times* recently published the following about him, taken from some source of which we do not know the origin, though it is evidently by one who knows:—

Toward the end of the sixteen Count Anton Khan paid a visit to a relative named Count Hedervary, at Hedervary, near Raab, in Hungary. Count Khan was accompanied by his son Karl, who, as the train stopped at the station, took his box on his shoulder and carried it to the four-in-hand coach of Count Hedervary. The act pleased his host, who some time after wards adopted him and left him the Hedervary estate on condition that he should bear its name. On the death of old Count Hedervary the young Karl Khan became Count Khan Hedervary, the future Ban of Croatia and Premier of Hungary. The Ban in Ban no longer, but for some time to come his old title will stick to him. Through life he has always carried his "own box"—that is, he has never allowed others to do what he could do himself. At Agram, the capital of Croatia, he was not merely the culminating point of an administrative system or the representative of the Crown, but he was the administrative system itself; he incorporated official Croatia in his person. Every document of any importance was laid before him, every affair he studied in detail; the heads of departments were his puppets, and none of the writers for official newspapers saw their prose in print until it had passed under the blue pencil of the Ban. From early morning until late at night, he sat in his office caring little for any question which was not administrative or political. He rarely asked advice and never followed it, unless it were in agreement with his own mature opinion. An autocrat from head to foot, he could not tolerate any strong personality in his immediate neighbourhood, not because of jealousy or intolerance, but simply out of incapacity to believe that another person could possess such power to form a sound judgment on Croatian affairs as himself, and because when once his mind was made up he set about realising his policy with a constant, dispassionate energy which swept away all obstacles. The catalog, which he inherited from Count Hedervary was heavily encumbered. He devoted himself to it with the same tough persistent energy as he was often ready to display at Agram. He began by contracting a large loan with which he developed his property to such an extent that he rapidly paid off all mortgages and refunded the loan. He is said to be prouder of this achievement than of anything else he has done.

In 1883 he was called from the prefecture of the Raab country to be a Ban of Croatia. On reaching Agram he found the Croatians in much the same state of excitement as they are now displaying, but in a short time he "pacified" the country by methods of his own, which have been criticised from time to time, but which were never seriously attacked until recently, when Croatia was seen to be in a condition of continual uproar. Now that he has ceased to govern Croatia the truth about his twenty years regime will probably leak out. Those who sympathise with the Croatic peasants and believe that when an agricultural population persistently attempts to capture and to kill the head of the government something must be wrong with the administrative system, will be inclined to listen to the denunciations of the Ban as a pitiless tyrant who maintains his own power by corrupting his opponents. Those, on the contrary, who know the Ban personally and who know how excitable the Croatian peasants are, declare that Croatia owes everything to his rule, and that the attacks on him are merely the result of racial and religious agitation carried on by political opponents. One thing speaks in his favour—the circumstance that the Croatians attack him as a Hungarian and that the Hungarians attack him as a Croatic. As a matter of fact he is neither, but is by birth an Austrian. He was born at Fredvaldau, in Upper Silesia, on the 23rd of May, 1849, of a family belonging originally to the Tyrol. He was educated on one of his father's estates in Slavonia, and studied afterward at the universities of Agram and Budapest. He speaks Croatian, Hungarian, German, and French with perfect fluency, and is probably acquainted with several other languages besides.

The hardest task of his life is now before him. After twenty years of autocratic rule he finds himself confronted by a Chamber of Deputies which will turn against him at the slightest hint of overbearing conduct on his part, and which is still disorganised and demoralised by the long obstruction struggle and by the events of the recent crisis. It is generally predicted that his reign will be a short one, but threatened men sometimes live long, and Count Khan Hedervary is not the kind of politician to let himself be discouraged by danger or disheartened by opposition. There will be time to talk of his failure when he has failed.

THE EAST OF ASIA.

(Published Quarterly)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest, Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly press criticism, both Continental and American, that the production of this magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price 81.50, On Sale at NORTH CHINA HERALD OFFICE, Shanghai; MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong; and all leading Booksellers in the Far East. Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

LAWSUITS AGAINST ANIMALS.

It is almost difficult not to imagine that there can have been any time when lawsuits were formally carried on against dumb animals with all the solemnity of prosecution and defence, and all the subtleties of the strictest legal procedure. At Lavaur, in 1457, a sow and her six young ones were indicted for having killed and partly eaten a child. After a trial, conducted with all due solemnity, the sow was found guilty and condemned to death, but the pigs were acquitted on account of their youth. In 1403 a sow killed and devoured a child at Asulian. The sow was condemned to be hanged, and the following is the bill of costs for the sow's subsistence and execution:—Expenses of the sow within gaol, six sols; ditta the executioner who came from Paris by order of our master, the Bailli and the procurer du roi, fifty sols; ditta for carriage of sow to execution, six sols; ditta for cord to bind and dirge sols; two sols eight deniers, ditta for gans (sic), two deniers. The object of providing gloves for the executioner was, no doubt, that his hands should not be soiled by the destruction of a brute beast.

The ordinary method of procedure against animals in an ecclesiastical court was a settled and well-recognised form. It was initiated by the inhabitants of a district who had been annoyed by certain animals. The court then appointed experts to survey and report upon the damage committed. The next step was the appointment of an advocate to defend the animals and to show cause why they should not be summoned. This was followed by their citation several times, and as they, of course, did not appear, judgment was given against them by default. Then succeeded a *monitoire*, warning the animals to leave the district within a certain time, and it was held to be necessary that certain representatives of the incriminated species should be present in the court to hear the *monitoire* pronounced. Thus in a trial against leeches at Langres, in 1451, a number of leeches were brought into court to receive their warning, which was that they were to leave the district within three days. The leeches did not leave and the exorcism was consequently pronounced. In this case it is said to have been so successful that the leeches began to die off immediately.

One of the most celebrated lawsuits against animals was that in which Chasseneuz, the Coke of France, was the counsel for the "dirty animals in the form of rats, of a greyish colour, living in holes" of the diocese of Autun, about the year 1510. He pleaded in the first instance for delay on the ground that the rats had not been duly summoned. The priest of every parish in the diocese was then ordered to summon them for a future day. This was met by a demand for a further extension of time on the ground that the rats had so many preparations to make. Again the delay was granted; and when the date then fixed arrived Chasseneuz pleaded that his clients were entitled to a safe conduct to the court and back to their homes, and that consequently the owners of the cats in the neighbourhood ought to give security for the harmlessness of the feline race. This was, of course, impossible, and the result was that the case was adjourned *sine die*. Turtle-doves were excommunicated in Canada in the seventeenth century, and termites in Brazil and Peru in the eighteenth. The eccentricities of medieval judicial procedure are numerous, but this is, perhaps, one of the greatest, and one can only conclude that our ancestors must have had an abundance of time to waste, if they were willing to spend it on such absurdities.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF TH. FAR EAST. \$10.00
 DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA. 0.60

POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO Missionary SUCCESS IN CHINA 0.25
 FROM POOTS MOUTH TO PEKING VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A NAVAL B'IGADE (Cruise of HMS Terrible) 1.00

OUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT USE WITH THE Ladysmith Relif Column 1.00

WABLE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh 2.50

CALLED OUT: or the Chang Wan's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. H. Halcombe 2.00

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY. 4 vols. 20.00

PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG: Its Trade, Population and Prospects. 0.50

MAIL TABLES FOR 1903. 0.30

MAP OF WEST RIVER. 0.25

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

PUBLICATIONS.

PEAK HOTEL

NOW READY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH, OR WHO TAKES AN INTEREST IN, CEYLON.

CEYLON HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY, 1903-4.

Including Agricultural and Planting Review and much other additional information in everyday request. Illing over 1,200 pages.

DIRECTORIES—ESTATES (PEAK, GOA, CINNAMON, SUGAR, &c.), GENERAL, MILITARY, OFFICIAL, MEDICAL, LEGAL, CIVIL, MERCANTILE, PLANTING, TRADES, NURSES, AND INSTITUTIONS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL AGENCIES:—Banks, Steamers, Insurance, Hotels, Planting and Estates Requisites, Wholesalers and Retail Businesses, Professional Stores, &c., fully displayed.

SOME OF THE CONTENTS:

Planting and Agricultural Review.

Railways and Canals.

Statistics and General Statistics.

Do Planting Statistics.

Everyday Information—From Patents to Postal.

Chronological Table of Events.

Detailed Tables of Census of Ceylon, 1901.

Return of Revenue and Expenditure, &c.

All About Trade—Exports and Imports.

Table of all Legislative Enactments of

Ordinances now in force.

All about Labour Ordinances and Coolies.

PRICE: GAS. 1 Rs. 13; CREDIT Rs. 15; V.P.P. Rs. 13.5

TO LET

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 35 and 36, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victori Building,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [182]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.
Apply to—
WING CHONG,
35, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [181]

TO LET.

N. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD,
GODOWN, No. 32c, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon-Yen-Kinsho,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [183]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS NEW BUILDINGS in
SEYMOUR ROAD, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and
7, suitable for European Families. Terms
Moderate.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [185]

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Young
Gentlemen, English family.
Apply by letter to—
W. D.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1903. [187]

TO LET.

"DURISFIELD," MAGAZINE GAP.
Furnished.
Apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGL,
8, Les Vieux Roads,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [242]

TO LET—with IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS in the Ground
Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex,
suitable for Offices.
Apply to the undersigned.
G. H. GAGE,
Secretary,
Hongkong Club,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1903. [175]

TO LET.

A T moderate rentals, high-class OFFICES,
in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
occupying the best business position in the
Colony.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & C. Limited,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [268]

TO LET.

ROOMS on the TOP FLOOR of MESSRS.
A. S. WATSON & CO.'S NEW
P.M.E.I. to let from early next year.
One G. DOWN, No. 2, MATHERSON
STREET (Wanchai).
B.I.C.F.'S LODGE North and South
(Peak). Furnished or Unfurnished, from
1st November, 1903, to 30th April, 1904.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [245]

GODOWN TO LET.

N. 15, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-
storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or
Cables.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [19]

TO LET.

N. 11, GAGE STREET. Eight-roomed
House.
Apply to—
C. F. DE CARVALHO,
4, Arbutinot Road,
Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [270]

TO LET.

From 1st October next.
"ERANIE BUNGALOW," Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [270]

TO LET.

CARMICHAEL & CLAKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS.
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A. & C. Code, 4th Edition
Liefer's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [17]

CHEONG SHING.
GENERAL EXPORTERS. 昌

ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite
the Banks.
Apply to—
H. C.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [203]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
"TANG YUEN."
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SUMMER RATES. European Super-
vision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation
Apply—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonell Road
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [651]

M. MATTHAEY.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Entrance by Zetland Street),
Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Booksellers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1987]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M. S. GILLIANDERS,
"GLENGEAD,"
21, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1903. [266]

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [23]

TO LET

TO LET.

FILATS in MORETON TERRACE,
CAINE ROAD, facing the Polo Ground.
No. 2, RIFTON TERRACE (in FILATS).
GODOWN at BOVRINGTON (PRAYA
EAST).
HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [71]

TO LET.

4 GODOWNS, A, B, C, D, in Russell Street.
Apply—
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1903. [2542]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS,
very suitable for Dry Goods.
Apply to—
W. LYSAUGHT,
153, Wan Chai Road,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [183]

TO LET.

OPIFFES now in course of erection on
CONNAUGHT ROAD (New Praya),
between Blake Pier and Queen's Buildings.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1903. [1976]

TO LET.

N. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"
MAZAGAN GATE.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [173]

TO LET.

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS
GODOWN at West Point.
Apply to—
"GODOWN,"
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719]

TO LET.

N. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.
No. 24, CAINE ROAD.
FURNISHED, "ROCKVIEW," 155
WANCHAI ROAD.
No. 33, CONDUIT ROAD, Six rooms,
Tennis Court.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [1396]

TO LET.

mitsu bishi dockyard
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.
CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
A. I. B.C. Scotts and Engineering Code
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length ... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 350 "

Width of Entrances on Top ... 89 "
Width of Entrances on Bottom ... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATEN'S SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING
and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING of SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED
with POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT
READY at SHORT NOTICE. [1677]

CARMICHAEL & CLAKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS.
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A. & C. Code, 4th Edition
Liefer's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [17]

TO LET.

From 1st October next.
"ERANIE BUNGALOW," Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [2708]

TO LET.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA
ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE
12th NOVEMBER, 1895.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton ... Peking
Chaochou ... Penang
Haiphong ... Singapore
Lentzou ...

The Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities. Bill
Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 2% per annum on Current Account daily
balances.

\$1 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months
6% " " " 12 "

E. W. BUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [23]

123

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000
PAID-UP ... 500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 6,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance
On FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 months ... 4%

" 6 " " 3 " "

" 3 " " 2 " "

EVAN OWMISTON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [22]

BANKS

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £124,37

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. | J. S. HARSTON, Esq.
CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq. | J. LAUTS, Esq.
Chief Manager,
Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed ... 5%

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [21]

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

October 2nd, 1903.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTTERFLY MEAT.

Meat Lungs ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Sirloin & prime cut ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Heart ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tongue ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Brains ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Kidneys ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Liver ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tripe ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Heart ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tongue ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Brains ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Kidneys ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Liver ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tripe ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Heart ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tongue ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Brains ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Kidneys ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Liver ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tripe ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Heart ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tongue ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Brains ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Kidneys ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Liver ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tripe ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Heart ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Tongue ... 12d. per lb.

Beef Brains ... 12d. per lb.